will Assembly bill No. 3-the people's bill- | how will the foreign stations be pass the Senate? That is a question more stons for the Senators themselves just now than for the people, if these legislators estand the popular temper.

Many of the members in both houses who betrayed the interests of their State and surrendered their flag to the Pennsylvanian invader even before a shot was fired have already been called to account by their outraged and indignant constituencies. The mass meeting at Elizabeth on Thursday night was a significant protest ; but in the meeting of the people of Bergen county, at Hackensack, on Saturday night, the effervescence of popular indignation could not be better illustrated. Both the Senator and the two Assemblymen from that county joined the Scott forces and declared war against the constituencies that elevated them to power. The people of Middlesex county are up in arms against their Senator, who also voted with Tom Scott, contrary to the express instruction of his constituency, and a committee of nearly one hundred citizens of New Brunswick went to Trenton last Wednesday night to demand his resignation. The so-called representative concealed himself, however, and thus escaped what would have proved a most unpleasant interview. The Speaker of the House, who represents the same county, achieved a great moral victory over himself when he announced that, although he might have interests at stake which would prompt him to support the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, still he was there to represent, not himself, but his constituency Saying this he recorded his emphatic protest on behalf of the people against Tom Scott's

Jersey City, that unfortunate, plundered, betrayed municipality, is yet to be heard from. Of the seven members representing it in the Legislature four took their stand with the monopoly. Tom Scott is speculating extensively in property in Jersey City, and well he may, for the property so acquired is not liable to local taxation. The buyer has an advantage never enjoyed by the seller. The legislative delegation of Hudson county went to Philadelphia two weeks ago to have an interview with Mr. Scott in reference to this matter, and they asked in effect for his gracious permission to allow the passage of a law subjecting the property of railroad companies to the same burdens of taxation as the property of any other company or individual.

Mark the extraordinary anomaly. It was assumed beforehand that Tom Scott, the heir of Camden and Amboy, had the Legislature of a State to which he did not belong in his pocket.

The bill is expected to come up in the Senate this evening, and the air is full of rumors and whispers. Had the President voted in the Senate last Monday the vote would have stood eleven for Tom Scott to ten for the people. The race is a close one. "The wealth of England for a minute of time" was the dying ex-Elamation of one of England's sovereigns. "Twenty thousand dollars for one vote" was the startling rumor whispered into the ear of our Trenton correspondent a few days ago. This is, indeed, a grave crisis in the history of New Jersey. Tom Scott lost the Assembly and he gained the Senate. Can he retain his AT THE STATE

Religion Under the Hammer.

A recent number of the Pall Mall Gazette contains an announcement which in this country would be deemed more strange than the most mysterious notices to be found in the HEBALD's column of personal advertisements. It gives publicity to the fact that an auctioneer is soon to descant glibly upon the value of a church living, on whose sale he is to earn a commission—to cry, "Going, going, gone!" over the authorized cure of souls for the parish of Falmouth. Enarging upon the excellencies of this particular living as a desirable investment, after the manner of a real estate advertisement, the paragraph gives several interesting specifications. Seventy-seven years have been graciously vouchsafed to the venerable divine who now holds the preferment. No allusion is made to the obvious truth that his sands of life must soon run out and the purchaser have but a short time to wait before an interment beneath the chancel will make a vacancy in the pulpit; that advantage is left as sure of appreciation by the investor. Eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars is stated as last year's income of the rectory, and we learn that the rewards of pastoral fidelity are rapidly increasing by the combination of statute lawand commercial growth. Certain acts of Parliament in the reign of virtuous Charles II., still in force, endow this rectory with a rate of sixteen pence in the pound upon the property of the town, whose rapid growth thus swells the receipts of the pastor. Besides this general rate, the living is entitled to two shillings and sixpence for every foreign vessel and two shillings for every coaster entering Falmouth port, from which source alone the yearly revenue is more than twenty-five hundred dollars, and the number of arrivals is increasing nearly ten per cent per annum. Here is a rare chance for Christian piety and worldly prudence to travel the same road with a straight track and a down grade most favorable for smooth and easy running. "Who bids for the Falmouth living?" The almost rian incumbent will soon be switched off, and the rapid and steady progress of manufactures and commerce insures ample sterling rewards to the shepherd of souls who cares for the Falmouth fleck. "How much do I hear for this most remunerative rectory?" Such pictures of the natural conditions flowing from the establishment of a State Church will not be apt to induce in democratic America a disposition to exchange that system for our own plan of allowing full liberty to every man to attend and support the church of his choice and believe the creed his conscience approves.

Our New Ships-of-War-Where the Navy Is Most Needed.

We have advocated an increase of our naval vessels from ten to twenty sloops-of-war of not less than two thousand tons each, but Congress, after considerable palaver and the usual fit of economy that seizes it whenever this important branch of the public service needs strengthening, vouchsafed to sanction the construction of eight steam sloops-of-war. It is said they are to have compound engines of a type that will be wonderfully economical. We await their construction to see what a surprise the government has in store for us, but shall not fail to look critically at the work. But while these vessels are being constructed | demonstrations, nor can it tell us anything

What vessels have we plied? to send? Our squadrons abroad appear to be reduced, and yet we do not hear of vessels being sent out to fill up the gap. The European squadron particularly should be kept strong, in view of the events of the day and of complications that may arise in Europe. We have just greeted the Republic in Spain, and it is not improbable that revolutions may occur in Portugal and Italy. We should have at least a dozen men-of-war in the ports of these countries. We call upon the President to see that orders be given to strengthen the European squadron instead of having it weakened. After the crisis shall have passed in that part of the world, and the services of a large fleet be not so necessary, then some of the vessels might be scattered among other squadrons and in other localities. The most important service now is in Euro-

Ante-Lenten Sermons. The sharp, crispy air of yesterday and the pleasant condition of the streets contrasted strongly with these things on the previous Sabbath, and drew to the sanctuaries of God larger congregations than usual. The topics presented to them from the pulpits are sufficiently varied to suit the several classes of minds who heard them yesterday and who may read them to-day in the HERALD. We hear, oft and again, a lamentation among "orthodox" people that there is not enough of doctrinal preaching in the pulpits and that the word "hell" has become almost obsolete, because belief in the existence of the place or state which it denotes is dying or has died out. But our orthodox friends need only turn to the pulpits of some of our Universalist friends to gauge the vitality of faith in the doctrine of an eternal punishment among themselves. Universalist theologians are not much given to setting up men of straw that they may knock them down again. So long, therefore, as they deem it necessary again and again, by labored arguments and smoothly uttered sentimentalities, to deny this doctrine, the evangelicals need not be uneasy. A doctrine that has been knocked down so often and gets up again just as often is not quite dead. Hence Mr. Weiss set himself the task yesterday of overthrowing this ugly and, to sinners, uncomfortable hereafter state. Until Mr. Weiss or some other philosopher can furnish us a better substitute for a prison house for wicked spirits the faith of mankind will insist on locking them in hell, where the Bible shuts them up.

But if there be no hell to shun and no heaven to gain; if the fear of hell is nothing more than a police force to keep mankind partially decent and orderly in this life, as suggested by Mr. Weiss, then there is neither point nor purpose in the sermon of Rev. John Parker to backsliding, lukewarm and halting Christians. If there is no land of promise beyond the dark valley and the silent river we might as well stop at Haran and enjoy the good of this life with Terah as to push en through woods and wilds, o'er hill and dale, amid storms and trials, to Canaan, only to find ourselves dwelling in tents with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob. But there is a land ahead. and the lights along its shore are sometimes seen on this side by mortal eyes, which by faith pierce the darkness and the mystery, and look, as did the patriarchs and prophets, toward that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

No one will deny that God is a living Father, and no thoughtful person can read Mr. Hepworth's discourse to-day and not be convinced that God's infinite care is over us all; that the little worlds which live and move in a drop of water are watched over by the same eye that in its anxiety for our welfare never slumbers nor sleeps. It is one of characteristics of our Father in heaven that the infinitely small share His love and goodness as well as the great. Though millions of leaves may fall, the fall of the sparrow or of the leaf passes not unnoticed by Him.

Physical blindness is certainly a bad thing, but spiritual blindness is infinitely worse. Of the former, Bartimeus, mentioned by the Evangelists, is an oft-used illustration; of the latter, the illustrations are around us on every hand. But cures can be effected in both cases of blindness if only the proper means are used and the right conditions observed. If the spiritually blind reader would know what these conditions are and what the appliances to restore soul-sight let him peruse Dr. Chapin's discourse and there learn from the example of Bartimeus that "none but Jesus can do helpless sinners good."

The value of the Gospel was aptly presented by Dr. McLean, of Manitoba, who appealed to the congregation of Trinity chapel to aid him in founding missions and building churches for white settlers and Indians in that far-off territory on our Northern border. The Doctor presented only the spiritual value of the Gospel to his hearers, though he might also very effectively have presented its material

The necessity for more churches in the lower wards of our city, and especially Metho-dist churches, was set forth last night in the addresses of Revs. Barnhardt and Steele, at the meeting of the City Church Extension Society. This want must be readily felt and recognized by every right-thinking person in the community, and the policy of preaching the Gospel to the rich and not to the poor ought to be reversed at once. It is false in principle and injurious to morality in results.

Dr. Clarke must be a man of extraordinary energy and faith. A few months ago he started a Presbyterian society and church on Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, and yesterday, after showing his people, in a practical, common sense way, the position of Christianity in the world and the duty of the Church as legatee of the promises and receiver of the oracles of God to teach the same to the world, his congregation subscribed about thirty thousand dollars to build a church edifice, the better to enable him to teach the truth as he finds it in those oracles. It becomes the more necessary for the Church to teach the highest truths since, as the Doctor affirmed, "It is safe to say that infidelity has contributed nothing to science." How could it? It has nothing to contribute. It is hard

set to find reasonable standing room for itself. And there are many things which science cannot teach and which are for man's greatest good to know. It cannot show us God; it cannot bring Him even as a witness to its own

about the future life. It cannot bridge the chasm between us and the nearest world; it cannot answer the query, "If a man die, shall he live again?" But the Bible answers these questions because it has access to God who knows and it brings Him as a witness, and because it makes a system which, though invisible to the senses, is yet real to the mind. And it was the labor of Dr. Edward Beecher yesterday to explain this system and to show the relation of faith to God and to the Bible.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

De Witt C. Littlejohn is at the Metropolitan

Oakes Ames is good on the "adze" if bad on the

Miss Neilson yesterday returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel General P. J. Osterhaus, of France, is at the

St. Nicholas Hotel Judge E. R. Grandin, of Mobile, is stopping at

General E. C. Wilson, of Washington, has quar ters at the Astor House.

It is proposed to add the nice sum of \$150,000 to the annual allowance of the Prince of Wales. Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, Mass., Speake chusetts Legislature, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Duke of Hamilton is shooting pigeous by day and "fighting the tiger" at night at Monaco. Core Pearl is plucking pigeons there, too. Dr. Bede Vaughan, Prior of Belmont Benedicting College, Hertford, has just been appointed coad-

Sick prisoners in the infirmary of Middlesex House of Correction, England, prescribe for them-selves. Dr. Simbs, the medical officer, says they generally get what they want.

jutor to the Catholic Bishop of Sydney, Australia

William Siner, the condemned gambler, resigned his seat in the Common Council of Philadelphia when the articles of impeachment against him were withdrawn, and the Court adjourned street

Cross of the Royal Order of the Saviour upon Mr. Arthur Arnold with reference to his work, "From the Levant," describing the ruins of ancient Greece and the constitution of the Hellenic king-

A lively smallpox patient, one Minton, in the hospital at Newcastle-under-Lyne, England, being weary of the monotony of his temporary quarters, followed the hearse out of the gate, visited the taverns of the town and flually came back to his

A pig-jobber of Tralce, Ireland, rightly named Savage, was lately discovered in the act of tearing the flesh with his teeth from the arms and shoulders of his old mother. He had knocked her down and broken several of her bones before

William Lequien, a noted Parisian beggar, who has for years appealed for charity in the streets by exhibiting the stumps of two amputated arms, was a few days ago brought to the bar of a police station on a charge of picking pockets. While eloquently declaiming against the imputation he gesticulated with two sound hands, long profitably concealed beneath a loose coat.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Dresden, January 26, seems to corroborate the

rumors we have previously published:—

Let me now speak of something which constitutes the only subject of conversation in well-informed circles here. This is the alleged poisoning of the Crown Prince upon the occasion of the golden wedding of the King of Saxouy. We have this rumor from an officer who, wounded during the war, has lately been ordered to Berlin, and on being invited to a dinner party by an officer of high rank found this to be the sole topic of conversation. The Grown Prince has been suffering from severe inflammation of the bowels since his visit to Dresden, and though he has now recovered to a certain extent it is rumored, on apparently good authority, that his memory is seriously affected. He is now residing with Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess at Wiesbaden. Bigmarck is also reported to have been poisoned by letters sent to him, anonymously, of course. All this is kept secret hou the Empress, takes sides with the most extreme ultramentane party, is afraid of losing its influence over the Empress. The Issuits. rumors we have previously published :arilla" which, it's the Empress, takes sides with the most extreme ultramentane party, is airaid of losing its influence over the Emperor. The Jesults, probably without cause, are brought in an uncryiable connection with this affair, but whoever may have been the instigator of this deed, which is dastardly and almost without precedent in history, its iniamy cannot be lessened.

CUEA.

Eudden Death of a General-The New Loan-American Claims for Compensation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1873. General Franck, the Commander of the Central Department, died suddenly to-day. General Menduina has been appointed his successor. THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the loan are new almost suspended. AMERICAN CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

Judge Batanero and Mr. Hall, the United State Consul at Havana, have been appointed commis sioners to take testimony concerning claims of Americans for damages arising out of the insurrec tion. They commenced their investigations on the 14th inst., and at last accounts were proceeding satisfactori'y.

PORTO RICO.

Cuban Report of an Insurrection Against Spain-Constables in Action and Revolutionists Killed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 22, 1873. Special telegrams to the journals here say that an insurrection broke out in the town of Arecibo. Porto Rico, the insurgents raising the cry o

The insurrection was suppressed by thirty gendarmes, but not before three of the insurgents had

SERIOUS FIRE AT PAINTED POST, N. Y. ELMIRA, Feb. 23, 1873.

About half-past seven o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the saloon of Richard Emmer-son, on the south side of Maine street, in Painted son, on the south side of Maine street, in Painted Post, near Corning. The fire extended to the buildings occupied by Carpenter's saloon, Baker's shoe store and Ferrenbaugh's harness shop. The Times office, James Wilder's blacksmith shop, H. Bonham's wagon shep, Owen's blacksmith shop, R. Bonham's livery stables, Hurd's wagon shop, Stout's blacksmith and wagon shop; also the Empire block, which contained the dry goods store of Parkhurst & Co.; R. P. Badger's grocery, Robinson & Fronch's hardware store and the Empire House, Joseph Burst, proprietor, all were destroyed. The total loss will reach \$25,000.

A CONFLAGRATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1873. eventh street, near I, took fire about half-past ine to-night. A very high wind was blowing at the time and fears were entertained of an extensive confiagration, but the fire was soon got under control. The water froze as soon as it fell, and the firemen and police were covered with ice. The loss is estimated at \$40,600, and was principally caused by water and smoke; fully insured.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 23, 1873. The train due in Rutland at nine o'clock on Sat urday evening, over the Rensselaer and Saratoga road, met with a serious accident about two miles south of Whitehall, caused by a broken rail. A national express car, two baggage cars and a smoking car were thrown down an embankment. No one was hurt, though there were some narrow

age, died on Saturday a ternoon in Bellevue Hos-pital from injuries received on Christmas Day by accidentally failing in the street. Deceased lived at 212 Cherry street, and has been in the hospital since she met with the accident. Coroner Young was noticed.

Herald Special Reports from London and Madrid.

Amadeus' Dynastic Calculations Previous to Abdication.

The Sudden Advent of the Republic and Its Baptism by the People Unthought Of.

A Royalist Manœuvre Checkmated by the Democracy.

The National Coup D'Etat Unexpected.

Crown Hopes of an Army Restoration

Extinguished by Citizen Patriotism. The Monarchies Made Auxious in

Flanked by Latin Race Independents and with the Movement Extending.

Italy and Germany.

Emperor William's Experiences and Causes for Reflection.

The Spanish Situation Becoming Exceedingly Exciting.

American Diplomacy in the National Crisis.

Washington's In Memoriam and Hints from Washington.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondents in the British and Spanish capi-

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1873.

In the considerations which induced His Majesty King Amadeus to abdicate the throne of Spain the possible declaration of a Spanish Republic was never for a moment contemplated. The realization of the new form of government was a complete surprise to him-a veritable coup d'état.

CALCULATIONS OF THE CROWNS AND THE CAUSE OF THE PEOPLES.

Amadeus would not have abdicated had he deemed this consequence of his relinquishment of power in any degree probable, inasmuch as two Latin nations-France and Spain-having each a republican government, exercises an enormous influence on the third Latin nation-Italy-and thus endanger the throne of his father, King Victor

A DELICATE AND DANGEBOUS GAME WITH THE BOYALISTS CHECKMATED.

King Amadeus abdicated under influence of the expectation that he would be recalled to to the sove guty and crown of the Spaniards by the Spanish army, with which he sided against the Ministry, and for this, and with this interest in view, he remanded to the line of the frontier of Portugal the artillery officers and all the Spanish commanders who are monarchists or descended from the old royalist families. He believed that, as he cast away the throne rather than act with a Ministry which was determined to humiliate the military body, the army would pronounce in his favor against these Spanish statesmen, and that he would return to Madrid at the head of the soldiery and with his hands free from the restraint of constitutional trammels.

PATRIOTISM TRIUMPHANT OVER DYNASTIC MA-NŒUVRE.

The King was completely checkmated in his calculations by the turn of events. Apparently some suspicion of his design was entertained in influential quarters, and this induced many members of the Cortes, men who were not republicans, to vote with the republican party in order to overreach the royal manœuvre.

HOPE IN EXILE.

The ex-King has not even to-day relinquished the hope of his cause in Spain or his recall.

TEUTON IMPERIALISM BEING FLANEED BY LATIN-BACE DEMOCRACIES.

The existence of the Spanish Republic is source of uneasiness at Court in Berlin. His Majesty Emperor William of Germany now regrets the false step which he took towards the readjustment of governmental affairs in France. He is sorry that he did not re-establish Napoleon the Third or some other monarch in Paris, and accepted the payment of a slight indemnity, rather than have permitted public events to take the course they did.

public as a political and popular consequence of the French Republic, and he is anxious and uneasy because he is uncertain where the European republican movement will stop. The Situation in Madrid Becoming Ex-

The popular excitement is increasing

Emperor William regards the Spanish Re-

ceedingly Exciting-Carlism, Reactionism and the Middle Classes in Active Motion-Washington's Memory and American Diplomacy. MADRID, Feb. 22, 1873.

there exists an apprehension of barricades in the streets

The red republicans are urging extreme measures.

The Carlist operations and Bourbonist in trigues are very active.

The Spanish army is dissatisfied. THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON, THE OPPONENT

OF "ENTANGLING ALLIANCES." Washington's Birthday reception fête at the residence of the United States Minister became a republican demonstration. The reactionaries are extravagant in their hostility to the American Minister, whom they regard as being officiously active in Spanish politica

RECEPTION AND BALL BY THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR.

General Sickles' reception was attended by Señor Castelar, the leading diplomatists and men of letters in the city, and several representatives of the Spanish nobility. The reception was succeeded by a ball given to the Diplomatic Corps, which lasted until four o'clock this morning.

The politicians present at the festivities discussed the state of Spain with the American Minister, who recommended vigilance, prudence, energy and patriotism. The present, he said, was a critical moment. He considered it unwise to allow the people to bear arms until they had received a military organization. The people appeared to know their rights; they must as soon as possible learn their duties as citizens, then they would be enabled to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

Cabinet Changes Expected-Canvass of New Ministers.

MADRID. Feb. 23-P. M. Changes in the Spanish Ministry are expected. It is probable that Chao will be Minister of Finance, Suances Minister of Marine, Abarzuga Minister of Colonies and Shouville

PARTY AND PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL FOR AD-MINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION.

(Novillas?) Minister of War.

Separate meetings of the republican and radical Deputies in the Assembly were held yesterday, followed by a Council of the Ministry, to solve the Ministerial crisis. The subject was subsequently considered at a sitting of the Assembly in the evening.

It is probable that these deliberations will result in the formation of a Cabinet wholly republican, the resolutions adopted by the Assembly indicating its preference for a homogeneous Ministry.

THE CAPITAL TRANQUIL. At this moment (Sunday evening) Madrid

is tranquil. MASS MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS. A grand republican mass meeting has been

called for to-morrow.

THE CARLIST CAUSE.

Don Carlos Advancing in Company to Catalonia.

Paris, Feb. 23, 1873. L'Union (newspaper) announces that Don Carlos has entered Navarre accompanied by Dorregary, and goes to Catalonia, where Seballo and Tristany await him.

FRANCE.

President Thiers' State Banquet on Washington's Birthday-Reception of Americans and American Fetes in Paris-The Bonrbonist Question of Divine Right.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 23, 1873. The usual State dipper was given at the Execu tive Residence in this city last evening. President Thiers was absent, and the Marquis de Rémusat presided, after stating that M. Thiers was suffering rom an attack of catarrh. Mmes. Thiers, Dosne and the Marquise de Rémusat were present No toasts were given and no speeches made.

was the most brilliant of the season. All the American residents and visitors of note attended. Many houses occupied by Americans were decorated with flags.

The Avenue l'Impératrice was blocked with the carriages of visitors late into the night.

The facade of the Washington Club was illumi-

THE BOURBONS AND DIVINE RIGHT. The Comte de Chambord has written a letter to Bishop Dupanloup declining to follow the latter's advice to make a compromise with the Orleans Princes. The Count upholds the hereditary principle, saying :- "Without it I am nothing; with it I accomplish everything,"

ENGLAND.

A Lawyer's Appeal for Restoration to the Bar.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 23, 1873.

The appeal of Mr. Edwin James for readmission to the English Bar has been refused.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Parliament Convoked for Session

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1873.
The Imperial Parliament of Germany has been convoked for the 10th of March.

THE WEATHER.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1873. The snow storm of Friday was followed by extremely cold weather and high winds, which caused deep snow drifts, making bad work with roads and railroads. No trains have been able to force their way to Stamford, the present western terminus of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railread, since Friday on account of eirits. The country roads are blocked and travel is much impeded. The thermometer new marks zero and the weather is growing colder. There is every indication of another cold term.

The Storm in Vermont. RUTLAND, Feb. 23, 1873.

The recent snow storm, followed as it has been The recent snow storm, induced the season. The by fearful winds, was the worst of the season. The mail train from Boston over the Rutland read, which left Boston on Friday meraing, arrived here

particularly amongst the workingmen, and twenty-four hours late. The Saturday morning

Cold Snap at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23, 1873. The weather last night and to-day was intensely coid. The thermometer this morning at the government observatory was eleven degrees below zero. In other localities it ranged from sixteen to twenty degrees below zero. The weather is now moderating, and at ten o'clock P. M. the thermometer was nine degrees above zero.

Very Cold and Stormy Down East.

All the trains on the Maine Central Bailroad were very much delayed yesterday and to-day, on account of the severe snew storm of Friyesterday, and the snow is drifted very badly. yesterday, and the snow is drifted very badly. No trains have gone to Bangor from here since Friday. The Puliman train which left Boston on Friday evening and passed here at three o'clock P. M. on Saturday going east, got stuck in the snow near Waterville, with five engines and a snow plough, and was obliged to remain there till one o'clock to-day, when it succeeded in getting started again. At eleven o'clock P. M. it was at Burnham, a station forty mies west of Bangor. All of yesterday's trains for Bangor are benind it. The mail train from Boston yesterday arrived here at four o'clock this morning, twelve hours late. The railroad officials say this is the worst time for running trains they have experienced for years. The winds abated at sunset, and it is probable the trains will be more regular to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer continues low, but is slowly ising over New England and the Middle Atlantic Fresh north and west winds, with clear weather, prevail from Lake Michigan southward to the Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic coast. The nighest barometer is over Missouri and the Lower hio, and clear weather, with light winds, prevail throughout the Mississippi Valley. The temperature s below zero over the Lower Lake regions and has fallen very generally throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, but has risen from the Ohio Valley orth and west. The barometer has fallen rapidly, with brisk southwest winds and rain in Normern California and probably Oregon. The norther rhich prevailed Sunday morning in Texas is now diminishing.

Probabilities. For Monday, in New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, somewhat lower temperature, westerly winds and clear weather; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf, north and west winds and clear weather, without much warmer temperature; over the Lake region and Ohio Valley, somewhat warmer, clear weather, and southwesterly winds during Monday night; in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, failing barometer, veering temperature preceding a storm. Centre midnight reports are missing from Florida and Texas.

The Signal Officer reports at cleven P. M. tonight the following temperatures :- St. Paul, Minu., zero; Rochester, 5 degrees below; Cleveland, Ohio, degrees below; Toledo, Obio, 2 degrees below; Detroit, Mich., 6 degrees below; Pittsburg, Pa., 2 degrees below; Kingston, Can., 2 degrees below; Port Stanley, Can., 7 degrees below; Port Dover, Can., 7 degrees below; Toronto, Can., 5 degrees below; Saugeen, Can., 1 degree below. The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last

 comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Henald Pullding:—
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 The Most Terrific Cold or Convulsing cough is cared in 48 hours by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROP'S cure in one minute.

Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue.—Appetize and invigorate before breakfast; Refresh and Vitalize before dinner; Soothe and Tranquilize before retring; best entitation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Ladies day and evening. Gentlemen every day and all night.

A.-Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A .- Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest

Paris styles: Monograms, Badges, Orders of Dancing. JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway (established 1840). Committee of Seventy.

YORK, IN FAVOR OF A SUBSTANTIAL REPORM OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT. AND OPPOSED TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER NOW PENDING BE: FORE THE LEGISLATURE, WHICH DO NOT PRO-POSE TO SECURE SUCH A RESULT, WILL BE HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, ON TUESDAY EVENING. AT 8 O'CLOCK. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTER.

JAMES M. BROWN, CHAIRMAN.

Rupture Still Cured by Marsh & Co.

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